

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.

12 PAGES.

PRICE, 1d.

No. 24,768. Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, as a newspaper.

SUMMARY.

The British are slowly increasing the ground.

The Paris "Mait" says the German troops

are still desperate and were unable

to make the last of the British gains.

The British artillery is truly marvellous."

The war continues, adding, "Their barrage

is now far less offensive."

A French communiqué states that enemy

troops are still north of Mont Cornillet,

and that they were repulsed with losses.

The French took 1,000 wounded prisoners

on Sunday, including 20 officers.

A strong British advance at Bailleul-

and Crœsles apparently failed," a

British official reported.

The newspapers on the signifi-

cant British and Italian troops fighting

side by side.

The Italians drove back with heavy losses

from Mount Donibane and Mount

Sugat, and repulsed the British raids elsewhere.

The British division of the Bohemians was

driven almost to a stand by the Italian

officer.

M. Ritter, the French Premier, has explained

that France does not wish to adopt a policy of

detached neutrality.

It is reported from Paris that the Brazilian

Government has been torpedoed

off the Brazilian Coast.

It is anticipated that the sinking of the

U-boat will precipitate events between Ger-

many and Brazil.

A German despatch informed three Swedish

ships to be sent to Flensburg from Sweden.

The loss of Denmark has lost 100 ships,

while hundreds of her seafarers have been

killed in the last three months.

Dr. Irmer, a former German General-Gene-

ral, has been placed in charge of

negotiations for concessions in Europe.

The loss of the German colonies in the

South Seas would be a severe blow to Ger-

many, he says.

Hans Von Reichenberg thinks the South

African campaign will be won by British

Africa and Uganda, unless Ger-

many gets the South Seas concessions, the en-

emy will be crippled.

The New "Sun" London corre-

spondent says everything indicates that Neu-

land and Sweden will be forced to break with

Germany.

A riot has occurred in Portugal owing to

economic difficulties.

The French Premier has received a tele-

gram from the Russian Government express-

ing complete solidarity in the cause of the

Allies.

Young men: be up and doing.

Your Country calls for YOU.

THE OBLIGATION OF AUSTRALIA. In

the last few days, the call for our share of

our bounden duty to the men who are per-

suing Australia on the battlefield. Friends

and foes are alike in their admiration of

the Empire's gallantry and valour.

The New York "Sun" says peace proposals

were made

to the Central Powers through neu-

tral countries.

May Day will be celebrated to-day by

by marching rallies and patriotic demonstrations.

Though the night be long and the dark,

the Empire's day cometh," says Mr. Hughes.

A Empire's day cometh.

Lieutenant Myles Ferguson opened the

parade on infant and child welfare rega-

nd.

Mr. Keable, Commonwealth Sta. Officer,

and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Written and Inscribed at the request of

The N.S.W. Recruiting Committee.

CHANCE ART METAL CEILINGS.

BEAUTIFUL PERMANENT ECONOMICAL

BETTER THROUGHOUT.

Plaster cracks and falls, wood is constantly worn,

and burns easily.

Mr. Keable, Commonwealth Sta. Officer,

and the Commonwealth of Australia.

The City Council by-election for Lang

Ward, Mr. Richards.

The New Australian Alliance is urging

the Federal Government to introduce an Anti-

Tobacco Bill.

The figures in connection with the Queens-

land total for 1916-17 are as follows:

It is expected that the Victorian bill will

be £47,000.

Annual increases in fares and freights

are anticipated.

The conference of the Methodist Church of

Australia on May 19th.

A missionary sister's training home, to be

named the George Brown Memorial Home, is to be established.

A report has been made to the Federal

Parliament to take to regulate the

use of firearms.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act

The Mount Lyell miners, who have been on

strike for some time, are to return to work

A referendum is to be held to settle the

miners' dispute.

The stand list of casualties sustained by

Australian troops abroad was issued yester-

day.

The 800 names mentioned as were killed

and 100 were wounded.

In addition, 100 were listed as missing.

A arrangement of 100 on the Franco-Ital-

ian area is likely, the combatant areas be-

ing considered too small for dairy.

The dairy industry has proved so success-

ful a demand for dairy farms is

anticipated.

The 2000 firms left Melbourne on a voyage

The Australian Farmers' Union has agreed

that all enemy aliens should be consigned

to Western Australia.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-

and for these prices tended to harden.

The market for raw materials has

prevailed over the

market.

The market for manufactured metals was

extremely sharp yesterday.

Barbed wire was in good demand at full

prices. Thus far, it was well held, especially

in the eastern districts of the Stock Exchange, re-



To those who have
held off the time is
NOW.
THE EMPIRE IS IN DANGER

A USTRALIA places sufficient confidence in her men to allow them the privilege of deciding voluntarily and individually whether or not they will assist in preserving the liberty and freedom of the civilised world.

Every physically fit man is NOW offered the opportunity of personally justifying such confidence by becoming an "Australian Soldier" and demonstrating to the world that such exploits as have been achieved at Gallipoli, Pozières, and Bullecourt, are the result of a determination to maintain freedom, and, if necessary, to die in preserving liberty and justice.

Be in the honor and glory of it; ENLIST TO-DAY.

**BIG CASUALTY LISTS
MUST REMIND YOU OF
YOUR DUTY**



**EMPIRE
BUILDERS.**

GLAXO builds Bonnie Babies — Bonnie Babies build Bonnie Soldiers — Bonnie Soldiers built the British Empire.

But, to-day, our Empire, homes, and babies are in danger.

Germany would wreck Britain and Australia as callously as she wrecked the "Lusitania" and the homes of France, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, and Armenia.

Germany has been justly called the "Baby-Killer," and babies the world over cry out to our manhood for protection from the ravages of Prussian hordes.

**THE EMPIRE NEEDS
BONNIE SOLDIERS**

Be a worthy son of the best Mother and greatest Empire the world ever knew.

Be a brother—a member of the noblest brotherhood ever created—brothers-in-arms!

Be an avenger of innocents—a protector of the helpless.

Every man who loves his Empire, home, and baby is needed.

Be a Bonnie Soldier—Protect Your
Bonnie Babies!

Glaxo

JOSEPH NATHAN & CO. Ltd., London, and Wellington, N.Z.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A MAIN ROADS BOARD.

The Minister for Local Government has gone to Melbourne to inquire into the working of the Country Roads Board. This body has been given the main roads of the State and is doing excellent work. The Local Government Bill proposes that a board of somewhat the same nature, to be called the Main Roads' Board, should be created in this State. At the recent miners' conference a resolution was carried in favour of striking out of the bill all clauses dealing with this board. The reason given was that the conference was in opposition to the miners' strike. In the meantime the roads languish because no two people can agree upon a method of financing and maintaining them. Mr. Ploughard seems to think it will be necessary to create a Great Sydney to look after roads in the metropolis, which is in a par with Charles Lamb's story of the Chinaman who thought it necessary to burn down a house to meet a pig.

MICROBES IN ICE CREAM.

The health authorities of Brisbane recently conducted a rate upon the ice-cream vendors of that city. The fines were inflicted according to the number of microbes per cubic centimetre of ice cream. The rates ranged from \$12 to \$12,174,000 microbes per cubic centimetre. The maximum fine was imposed at \$12. The amounts increased up to a fine of \$20 against a vendor whose ice cream contained 51,975,000 microbes. Under the Pure Food Act of this State regulations have been made which would permit of a similar prosecution. The regulation reads—"Ice cream and ices shall not contain more than 50,000 microbes per cubic centimetre." It is also interesting to notice that the regulation that before a substance can be sold as ice cream it must be composed of milk and cream with sugar. "Ice," on the other hand, may be "any preparation of wholesome foodstuffs" subsequently frozen.

COUNCIL INSURANCES.

The total insurance bill of all the councils of the State is a heavy one. It transpired at the recent inquiry at Waverley that the total premiums paid by that council for the year 1916 amounted to £644. Although the Waverley bill is considerably beyond the average, it is an indication of what the aggregate premiums paid by the 241 councils in the State would be. With the coming into force of the new rates, the aggregate premiums entered, or a new trial granted, on grounds already stated. Argument was resumed and concluded.

SATURDAY CARTERS' WAGES.

Bulli Shire has one of the largest sanitary services in the State, and so far it has been a financial success. Just recently the carters, by virtue of an industrial award, have had their wages increased from £2 to £2 10s. per week. The men claim that this is a fair rate of pay and the council's contribution to the award is £100 per week.

The council complaint that overtime is also becoming a heavy item.

One councillor said that it is now necessary to pay the same overtime as during the first 12 weeks they would pay £3 10s. in overtime alone in 1917. The council did not come to any conclusion, but are leaving the sanitary inspector to report whether the award of £4 per week is sufficient to pay an increase in wages. A novel feature of Bulli sanitary service is that instead of appointing a special collector the carters are allowed a small commission to get in the fees.

TIMBER CARTERS IN WINTER.

Would it be possible to obtain certain roads against heavy traffic in winter? This is one of the problems raised by an interesting report to the Baulkham Hills Council by theshire engineer. He said: "Attention is directed to carriage of heavy timber along Show-ground road formation at this period of the year by jinkers carrying from 8 tons upwards. It is recommended that the interested parties could not have a better time than to work in the summer, when the bed of roads is firm, as it is estimated that the damage that will be done before the whole of the timber is removed will exceed £100, which is more than the timber is worth. Had it been practicable, it would have paid this council to purchase the timber and leave it where it stands, for its own use, or to be carted at a suitable season."

£4000 OUTSTANDING.

An alderman of Liverpool launched a serious attack upon the management of that town when he asked how it was that people were allowed to go on owing rates. He said that the council had owing £4000 outstanding.

Liverpool is a poor town, and the property of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is the only one of any value.

Mr. John Conran, Mr. Barry, instructed by Mr. J. J. Patterson, solicitor, to whom an order of discharge was granted.

MEETINGS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. C. Newham. The public examination was adjourned for a week.

Mr. Herman Frank. Adjourned to the 14th prox.

VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION.

The assigned estate of Ernest Bingham, of Hunter-street, Newcastle, bootmaker, ex partner of the trustees of the estate. Mr. C. F. W. Lloyd, official assignee.

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Heydon.)

CONSENT TO APPEAL.

Mr. Phelps Richards, on behalf of the Newcastle Branch of the Master Builders' Association, asked for consent to appeal against the award of £1000.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the General Building Labourers' Board. A suspension of the award in the meantime was also sought. His Honor said that let me appeal, as you are entitled to do, but I am not entitled to do so.

Mr. Armstrong. If it were intended to proceed against Bathurst on any other charge, and intimated that he would impose sentence this morning if no further charge was pending.

WHEAT STACKERS' DISPUTE.

The dispute over the rates demanded by wheat stackers and lumpers was mentioned.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, said that the award was suspended.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

The information, he explained, was crystallised in the case of Mr. J. W. Abigail, his Honor said.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

Mr. Armstrong. That is a very strong probability of this matter being settled.

BIRTHS.

GODDARD.—At 4, Nurses' private hospital, Birchfield, May 23, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Goddard, a daughter (Elizabeth May), 10 days.

MARRIAGES.

DENTON.—Friar, May 23, 1917, at Waverley, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Waverley, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Denton, of England, Gifford, the Rev. F. A. Denton, W. Denton, second oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Denton, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Friend, of Gifford.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

WATSON.—May 23, 1917, at Waverley, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Waverley, son of the late Joseph Watson, Petersham, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson, Petersham, W. Watson, late of Waverley, Petersham, Herberts-street, Dulwich Hill.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

GARDNER.—Lieutenant Archibald Ramsay, killed in France, May 10, 1917, at his home, 10, Northgate, Dulwich Hill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gardner, and wife, Joyce, of Nyngan.

MICHAELSON.—May 14, at the Military Hospital, Balmain, South, Captain Frank Michaelson, Australian Imperial Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Michaelson, and beloved son of F. D. and E. K. Michaelson, of Orswell, Rosebery-street, St. Kilda, in Victoria.

MILLER.—Killed in action, France, May 6, 1917, Robert W., aged 23 years, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Waverley, Newmarket, Matraville.

ORTHRIDGE.—Killed in action, France, on the Sabbath, April 28, 1917, Captain Frank Orthridge, son of Colonel George Orthridge, R.A., and grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Orthridge, J.P., of Waverley.

THOMAS.—One of the best and bravest, Private Alfred R. Thomas, killed in action April 30, 1917, aged 23 years.

He died in France in France has him laid.

The soldier so brave and so true.

He died in France in France has him laid.

Protected by his surviving parents, brothers, and sisters.

WEDDING.—May 7, 1917, killed in action in France, Lieutenant Ernest C. Webb, aged 20 years, dearly-loved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Webb, of Dulwich Hill.

WICKHAM.—Killed in action, France, May 3, 1917, Bomber, Alfie Allen, Wickham, aged 24 years, eldest son of Mr. A. J. Wickham, Wickham.

DEATHS.

BOYD.—May 1, 1917, at a private hospital, Matraville, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Monte Boyd, of Gold Mine, Company, Queensland.

CHEDDIE.—May 23, 1917, at his residence, 10, Cheltenham, Croydon, Matilda, daughter of Captain Thomas Cheddie, of Croydon, and wife, of Mr. and Mrs. A. Webb, of Dulwich Hill.

WICKHAM.—Killed in action, France, May 3, 1917, Bomber, Alfie Allen, Wickham, aged 24 years, eldest son of Mr. A. J. Wickham, Wickham.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOYD.—On beloved memory of our dear and only son, Captain Archibald Boyd, R.A., killed at Gallipoli, May 24, 1916.

One of the bravest, he gave his all.

Body missed by his surviving parents.

MOORE.—In loving memory of our dearly-loved brother, Sergeant Donald W. Moore, 1st Battalion, 1st Dragoon Guards, who died in the trenches at Gallipoli on May 24, 1916.

On the eve of a glorious camping ground their silent tents were given.

And glory guards with solemn arm the bivouac.

Buried by his sisters, Mabel and Dorothy.

NELSON.—In loving memory of Corporal Thomas H. Nelson, beloved son of Sergeant and Mrs. Nelson, 1st Dragoon Guards, of Croydon, and wife, of Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson, of Nyngan.

NEHRMAN.—In ever and affectionate memory of my dear son, Michael, who departed this life May 24, 1916.

There is one lone death cannot never—

Loving remembrance lasts forever.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear brother, Michael, who departed this life May 24, 1916.

God rest his soul.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

A faithful, true and kind.

No friend on earth like him we well find.

The loss of a dear we loved so well.

Buried by his loving wife, Kate, Jack, daughter, Ned, Jessie, Jacky, Nelly, grandchild, Kathleen and Jack.

NEHRMAN.—In loving memory of my dear brother, Michael, who departed this life May 24, 1916.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

God rest his soul.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

Michael, in loving memory of our dear father, who died in his late residence, 101 Ferry-road, Glebe Point.

WESTERN FRONT

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, May 23.—Sir Douglas Haig, reporting late on Tuesday night, stated:—We successfully raided trenches east of Vervelles. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Sir Douglas Haig, in his noon report of Tuesday, says:—

We carried out successful raids northward of Epehy and northward of Armentières.

German artillery was active last night southward of Boullecourt, southward of the Arras-Cambrai road, and westward of Lys.

We destroyed a large ammunition dump north-eastward of Quesnes. The explosion was felt at great distances in our rear.

MARVELLOUS ARTILLERY.

The Paris "Matin" says: The Germans, despite the most desperate counter-attacks, were unable to retake an inch of the British gains. They have thrown in two new divisions during the last 24 hours, but the enemy did not do anything beyond sending prisoners and leaving a multitude of corpses before the British positions. The British artillery is truly marvelous. That barrage crushes any offensive.

FRENCH FRONT.

A French communiqué issued on Tuesday afternoon stated:—Enemy attacks on the positions we captured yesterday north of Mount Cornillet, Casque, and Teton were everywhere repulsed with losses.

We took 1000 un wounded prisoners on Sunday, including 28 officers.

A violent artillery struggle is in progress on Vaucelles Plateau.

The French communiqué issued at midnight on Tuesday says: There was violent artillery fire on the Vaucelles and Callierville plateaus. Reims has been heavily bombarded.

GERMAN REPORTS.

(Admiralty—per Wireless Press) A German official message on Tuesday stated:—Several strong British advances at Boullecourt and Croisselles failed with heavy losses.

The French attacked south-west and south of Neuve. Our counter-attack repulsed them, and we took 150 prisoners. A French advance south-east of Moronvilliers broke down.

We ignited five balloons at Boullecourt.

WIDENING OUR HOLD.

Correspondents at the British front, telegraphing on Tuesday night, state that we are slowly increasing the ground won at the Hindenburg line around Boullecourt, and are extending our gains in the tunnel under the enemy's support lines, thus threatening his retreat to the next sections of the German defences. Reinforcements are being heavily punished when moving across the open near Boullecourt.

Many prisoners are being dug out of the roads of the Hindenburg line near La Fonsine. They describe the awful tension which awaiting an attack after the bombardment commenced.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

TREATMENT BY ENEMY.

Lord Newton (Assistant Foreign Under-Secretary), replying in the House of Lords to a question regarding the treatment of prisoners, said that one or two German prisoners had been wounded by long-range shelling. Immediately, Germany demanded that all prisoners should be removed 20 miles behind the fighting line. The Allies complied, but the British Government had discovered that for many months 500 British prisoners had been employed behind the German lines, and demanded the practice should be discontinued.

These British prisoners, who escaped to our lines in April, stated that hundreds of our men had been employed by the German lines since November. They were treated with great brutality. Our food enough to sustain life was provided, and they had not been given a change of clothes. Many have died. If the Government, he said, did not receive as assurance that this state of things had ceased, it was hoped the War Cabinet would take drastic action.

GERMANY'S PACIFIC COLONIES.

A message from Amsterdam states that Dr. Irmer is former German Consul-General in Sydney, and well-known in connection with colonial affairs, writing to "Die Hause," asks:—What are the Government's intentions about our colonies in the South Seas? Why has the German Government not announced its attitude in relation to the Japanese occupation of the Marshall Islands, the Caroline, Mariana, and Palau groups, and the Australias and Samoa Islands? French negotiations must not provide colonial compensation for continental necessities. There must be no yielding of our colonies in return for concessions in Europe. German diplomacy may be relied upon to secure a good position in Europe, but not at the expense of our colonies in the South Seas, the loss of which would be a severe blow.

Dr. Irmer admits there is not much hope that Germany will get back her possessions. "Japan," he says, "is a hard nut to crack."

Baron von Reichenberg, another colonial expert, is more sanguine, though he thinks the South Sea possessions may be exchanged for British East Africa and Uganda, if British desire.

A third authority, Admiral von Galow, maintains that unless Germany gets back her South Sea possessions her entire trade in the Far East will be gripped.

The Admiral adds:—Germany must insist upon getting New Caledonia and French Oceania. The German Empire wants naval bases, and must establish a world route for German ships which will make her independent of England, America, and Japan.

AN AERIAL FIGHT.

The Amsterdam "Telegraaf" publishes an account of an aerial fight which was over Es-San-Gent on Saturday evening. Twelve aeroplanes came from the sea and scattered nine Germans. They fought for half an hour, when the Germans were reduced numbers.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE

LOYAL ASSURANCES.

M. RIBOT STATES WARAIMS.

LONDON, May 23.—The French Premier, M. Ribot, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, announced that he had received a telegram from the Russian Government expressing the complete solidarity of the cause of the Allies, and declaring that Russia was not ungrateful and would not forget France's efforts to contain the enemy forces, whereas Russia would be enabled to organize herself. It would be a crime to day to talk of a separate peace.

M. Ribot explained that France did not wish to submit a policy of annexation, and even considered a conditional policy to be carried in violence. All their infantry efforts failed. A most determined attack made in the afternoon after an intense bombardment and with dense columns of picked troops was repulsed with heavy losses. They re-advanced after midnight and gained a temporary footing in some advanced trenches, sustaining tremendous losses.

An Italian official message on Tuesday afternoon stated:—We repulsed violent raids in the Cavento Pass, at Pluberga bridge, and in the Glumella Valley (on the Trentino front).

We drove back with heavy losses attacks on Mount Dossello and Mount Zigna, also local attacks in the Posada Valley, on the Asiago Plateau, and at Carnia. Repeated enemy attempts east of Gorizia failed to drive us out of the hill south of Grado.

Our ships bombed the enemy's rear lines at Vignate.

The "Daily Telegraph" Rome correspondent says that, having lost their chief officer on the Isonzo front, the Austrians have established their right wing in the heights of Ternova forest, where they have prepared a new formidable line. The Emperor Karl presided at a meeting of the War Council at Ljubljana, when the question of a strategic retreat, similar to that of Hindenburg's, was discussed.

Replies to numerous interpolations regarding the offensive, M. Ribot said that perhaps faults had been committed—perhaps the French people expected too much. Nevertheless, the Allies had forced all the German reserves to come out against them. Otherwise, the Germans would themselves have attacked. Notice had been taken of the faults committed, and changes had been made.

The French attacked south-west and south of Neuve. Our counter-attack repulsed them, and we took 150 prisoners. A French advance south-east of Moronvilliers broke down.

We ignited five balloons at Boullecourt.

SUBMARINES AND NEUTRALS.

BRAZILIAN VESSEL TORPEDOED.

It is reported from Paris that the Brazilian steamer Tijucas, 1300 tons, was torpedoed by the Brittanian Coast. Portions of the crew were saved.

A report from Buenos Ayres states that the President of Brazil has sent a message to Congress, requesting the revocation of neutrality with Germany. It is anticipated that the sinking of the Tijucas will precipitate events.

A German destroyer captured three Swedish steamers in the Gulf of Bothnia. The vessels were bound for Finland from Sweden.

Since the war Denmark has lost 150 ships, while hundreds of her seamen have been killed in the last three months.

The New York "Sun's" London correspondent telegraphs that everything indicates that Norway and Sweden will be forced to break with Germany.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS.

A representative of "Le Temps" interviewed Lord Milner (member of the British War Cabinet) who said:—

Neither in 1917 nor 1918 will the submarines be able to prevent England from vigorously continuing the war. In any case, we can only menace our comfort. We must not be too optimistic regarding the submarines. Probably they will impose upon England further economic and financial sacrifices—though it is possible we shall find an efficacious means of stopping the submarines, as we stopped the Zeppelins.

If the loss of merchant ships continues at the same rate as to-day, England will be forced to impose further serious restrictions on the importation of food, and increase British production, and will also have to use all her tonnage for herself and her allies.

The British navy has made most important progress in dealing with the submarines.

THE ISSUE BEFORE AMERICA.

CLEAR AND DEFINITE.

NY, May 22.—A public statement has been made by President Wilson, who renews an attempt to behead the issue before the United States. He says:—It is incomprehensible how anyone can doubt or misunderstand my attitude to the war. I have stated again and again the long-contested wrong which the German Government has perpetrated against the rights and commerce of the United States. This has long and overwhelmingly, and no nation which respected itself could have borne it longer. Our objects were clearly explained in my message to Congress on January 22 and April 2. When we entered the war our reasons and our objects were clearly stated. I shall forget neither those reasons nor objects. There is no hate in our hearts for the German people, but there is a resolve, which cannot be shaken or unshaken, to overcome the pretensions of an autocratic Government which purports a policy to which the German people have never consented.

The "Daily Telegraph" Petrograd correspondent says: M. Tseretiske (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Prince Lvov (Premier), M. Kerensky (Minister for War), and M. Kerenski will commit a committee to deal with foreign affairs and settle questions of foreign policy and appointments of Ambassadors.

M. Sazonov's appointment as Ambassador to the United States, in the course of a speech said that German's insatiable voracious had forced the United States to throw its boundless resources against the Central Powers, and the United States would not withdraw until its objects were attained. We would all feel defeated and dismoured if we did not free the world from the menace which had overhanging for decades. The policy of the German aristocracy was cold and calculated aggression, but the entry of the United States made an allied victory absolutely certain.

The New York Jewish daily, "Forward," reports that an attempt was made on the life of M. Kerenky (Russian Minister for War) in Petrograd by adherents of the old regime. They were treated with great brutality. Our food enough to sustain life was provided, and they had not been given a change of clothes. Many have died. If the Government, he said, did not receive as assurance that this state of things had ceased, it was hoped the War Cabinet would take drastic action.

NO ANNEXATIONS.

It is reported from Stockholm that the Socialist delegates at the Social Congress state that they have agreed upon the principle of peace without annexations: but that the acquisition of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, and the Balkans and Macedonia (New Zealand) and the Dardanelles and Macedonia (Australia) must not be considered as annexations.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

Advice received in Madrid from Badajos states that a popular rising has occurred in Badajos owing to economic difficulties. Troops intervened. The casualties were 20 killed and 80 wounded.

The Spanish Government is without official confirmation. Other reports state that order has been restored.

Portugal is practically a member of the Entente Alliance, the young Republic is at war with the Central Powers, and a Portuguese army is now with the Allies on the Western front.

CONVENTION ON HOME RULE.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

LONDON, May 21.—The "Irish Independent" declares that since the Government has abandoned the partition remedy it will be pure waste of time for the convention to discuss it. Ireland will not content with anything short of full colonial status, and will not be satisfied with a partialistic status with the Empire.

The "Irish Times" says: The convention, to have a chance of success, must discuss partition.

"Preston's Journal" applauds the convention, which, short of separation, has the whole constitutional field open before it.

The New York "Times" says: The convention, to have a chance of success, must discuss partition.

MR. FISHER (High Commissioner for Australia) has drawn the attention of the Colonial Office to the trivial dues imposed on women for accouting Australian soldiers in the streets. He instances the case of a woman who was fined a small sum and given 12 days in which to pay.

Mr. Walter Long (Secretary of State for the Colonies) has promised to inquire into the matter.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Mr. V. Fleming, Unionist member for South Ockendon in the House of Commons, has been killed in action.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIANS ATTEMPT DIVERSION.

LONDON, May 23.—An Austrian attack, described by one correspondent as "one of the deepest of the whole war," was launched in a section of the Trentino front on Monday. Its purpose was to seize Paubio and, by distracting the attention of the Italians, to relieve the pressure on the Isonzo front. But the attack failed, and Italy's pressure on the Isonzo is not abated.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" reports that peace proposals have been made secretly by the Central Powers through neutral diplomats in Switzerland. The Teuton representatives pointed out that peace would prevent a resort to such desperate measures as the devastation of occupied territories, the death of prisoners, and the death from starvation of non-combatants, which it was impossible to feed. The Allies unconditionally rejected the proposals, stating that peace was impossible unless sought publicly on acceptable terms.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" questioned a high British authority, who did not admit the accuracy of the story, but he said that such a move was likely to be made at any time.

Mr. Cyril Brown, the "New York World's" correspondent at Copenhagen, says that Germany's hopes of a separate peace with Russia are dwindling; but an agitation for a general peace extends throughout the German Press and people.

LONDON, May 23.—An Austrian attack, described by one correspondent as "one of the deepest of the whole war," was launched in a section of the Trentino front on Monday. Its purpose was to seize Paubio and, by distracting the attention of the Italians, to relieve the pressure on the Isonzo front. But the attack failed, and Italy's pressure on the Isonzo is not abated.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" reports that peace proposals have been made secretly by the Central Powers through neutral diplomats in Switzerland. The Teuton representatives pointed out that peace would prevent a resort to such desperate measures as the devastation of occupied territories, the death of prisoners, and the death from starvation of non-combatants, which it was impossible to feed. The Allies unconditionally rejected the proposals, stating that peace was impossible unless sought publicly on acceptable terms.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" questioned a high British authority, who did not admit the accuracy of the story, but he said that such a move was likely to be made at any time.

Mr. Cyril Brown, the "New York World's" correspondent at Copenhagen, says that Germany's hopes of a separate peace with Russia are dwindling; but an agitation for a general peace extends throughout the German Press and people.

SECRET MOVE FOR PEACE.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

LONDON, May 23.—An Austrian attack, described by one correspondent as "one of the deepest of the whole war," was launched in a section of the Trentino front on Monday. Its purpose was to seize Paubio and, by distracting the attention of the Italians, to relieve the pressure on the Isonzo front. But the attack failed, and Italy's pressure on the Isonzo is not abated.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" reports that peace proposals have been made secretly by the Central Powers through neutral diplomats in Switzerland. The Teuton representatives pointed out that peace would prevent a resort to such desperate measures as the devastation of occupied territories, the death of prisoners, and the death from starvation of non-combatants, which it was impossible to feed. The Allies unconditionally rejected the proposals, stating that peace was impossible unless sought publicly on acceptable terms.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" questioned a high British authority, who did not admit the accuracy of the story, but he said that such a move was likely to be made at any time.

Mr. Cyril Brown, the "New York World's" correspondent at Copenhagen, says that Germany's hopes of a separate peace with Russia are dwindling; but an agitation for a general peace extends throughout the German Press and people.

LONDON, May 23.—An Austrian attack, described by one correspondent as "one of the deepest of the whole war," was launched in a section of the Trentino front on Monday. Its purpose was to seize Paubio and, by distracting the attention of the Italians, to relieve the pressure on the Isonzo front. But the attack failed, and Italy's pressure on the Isonzo is not abated.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" reports that peace proposals have been made secretly by the Central Powers through neutral diplomats in Switzerland. The Teuton representatives pointed out that peace would prevent a resort to such desperate measures as the devastation of occupied territories, the death of prisoners, and the death from starvation of non-combatants, which it was impossible to feed. The Allies unconditionally rejected the proposals, stating that peace was impossible unless sought publicly on acceptable terms.

The London correspondent of the "New York Sun" questioned a high British authority, who did not admit the accuracy of the story, but he said that such a move was likely to be made at any time.

Mr. Cyril Brown, the "New York World's" correspondent at Copenhagen, says that Germany's hopes of a separate peace with Russia are dwindling; but an agitation for a general peace extends throughout the German Press and people.

BOMBARDMENT OF REIMS.

An unofficial Paris message which appeared yesterday stated that the gains made by the French on the Moronvilliers massif on Sunday last would enable them to shell the enemy positions at Nogent l'Abbesse, where Reims is bombarded. The morning the French communiqué announced that the French had again bombarded Reims. The Teuton representatives are situated about four miles to the eastward of Reims, and stand inside a salient in the enemy's line. Those who have studied the maps of this front, which have appeared from time to time, will remember that the line, after passing Craonne, away to the north-east, then turns southward to the north-east, passing Berry-au-Bac, then the Aisne, and the eastern side of Reims. The front runs almost north and south on the eastern side of Reims, and is roughly about half-way between the eastern outskirts of the city and the western slopes of the heights at Nogent l'Abbesse. A little further up the line takes a fairly sharp turn to the east, and the front is now about two miles to the east of Reims, and more to the north. As the front is now, the heights are close to the city, and the French are rendering the heights to the south of Reims.

The front is now, the heights are close to the city, and the French are rendering the heights to the south of Reims.

The front is now, the heights are close to the city, and the French are rendering the heights to the south of Reims.

The front is now, the heights are close to the city

